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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

VOLUME 61 NUMBER 21

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

LATE NEWS

Burma's rice exports from January to October totaled 2,085 million pounds, or approximately 350 million less than the 2,437 million pounds in the corresponding months a year earlier. During October 118 million pounds were shipped compared with 161 million pounds in the same month of 1949.

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The Government of India has raised its export tax on cotton from 100 rupees per bale (5.32 cents per pound) to 400 rupees per bale (21.30 cents per pound), effective November 8, 1950. An export quota for the 1949-50 season was set at 210,000 Indian bales (171,500 bales of 480 pounds net) and confined to extra short staples of which India has a small surplus. No quota for the 1950-51 season has been announced, but exports are still subject to license control pending a decision. United States imports of these short-staple cottons from India usually average around 80,000 bales annually and are used largely in the manufacture of blankets.

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Cotton grown in the Mexicali district of Mexico has been examped from existing export controls according to an official announcement on November 13, 1950.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION MAY SET NEW RECORD 1/

World peanut production in 1950 may be the largest on record, according to preliminary information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Total outturn is forecast at 11.4 million short tons of unshelled nuts compared with the revised estimates of about 10.9 and 10.7 million tons in 1949 and 1948, respectively, and 9.6 million prewar. The over-all expansion is attributed to anticipated increases in India, China, and Nigeria. Reductions are reported in the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and in a number of minor producing countries.

North American production is expected to be down about 65,000 tons from 1949 as a result of the decrease in the United States from 937,900 to 885,700 tons, the smallest crop since 1941. The 9 percent acreage reduction accounts for the lower outturn.

Peanut production in Asia is expected to be approximately 7 percent larger than last year. India's crop is forecast unofficially at 4,099,200 tons. Should this expectation materialize, this would be the largest peanut crop since 1944 when 4,318,720 tons were harvested and would exceed last year's crop by 8 percent. The 600,000-acre increase over 1949, notwithstanding late advent of rains and diversion of certain areas to other commercial crops such as jute and cotton, is attributed to prevailing high peanut prices.

China's peanut production is believed to be somewhat larger than the 3,224,000 tons harvested in 1949. Acreage is also believed to have been larger. General crop conditions are reported to be very good in the important peanut producing provinces despite damage from floods, drought, and insects in some areas.

Reports indicate increased production in Indonesia. In 1949, 367,000 tons of peanuts were harvested from 759,000 acres.

Plantings in Burma for the 1950 crop are reported at 657,000 acres compared with about 671,000 in 1949. Matured acreage and output likely will be down, however. Reports based on incomplete returns, excluding some important peanut-growing districts, place 1949 production at 69,000 tons, less than half the output of the previous year, from a harvested area of 380,000 acres. Civil disturbances principally were responsible for the small crop.

South American peanut production is estimated to be about 25 percent less than in 1949. Argentina's crop is down to 77,000 tons compared with 110,000 in 1949 and 87,000 prewar. Serious drought damage during the growing season ended hopes for a good crop. Drought damage has caused partial crop failures during the last few years in Argentina.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified areas, year of harvest, average 1935-39, annual 1946-50

Continent and country	Acreage 2/						Production					
	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 3/	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
NORTH AMERICA												
Mexico	33	73	83	76	-	-	12.2	36.7	36.8	38.6	-	-
United States	1,659	3,142	3,380	3,311	2,332	2,115	614.7	1,019.2	1,091.4	1,169.2	937.9	885.7
Cuba	-	75	86	67	40	-	4/ 8.4	29.0	23.5	11.2	8.5	4.4
Dominican Republic	-	29	44	42	62	52	4/ 3.8	8.9	9.0	10.2	23.5	20.0
Total 5/	1,800	3,340	3,610	3,520	2,530	2,280	640.0	1,099.0	1,165.5	1,234.5	1,015.0	950.0
EUROPE												
Bulgaria	5	4	4	-	-	-	2.2	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
Italy	4/ 2	7	11	10	9	9	4/ 1.6	4.4	7.9	7.2	6.9	8.0
Spain	6/ 24	16	17	-	-	-	6/ 23.3	12.1	11.1	-	-	-
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 5/	35	30	35	40	40	40	28.0	18.0	21.5	22.5	22.5	23.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	4/ 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASIA												
Turkey	6/ 3	4	-	6	7	7	4/ 1.9	1.9	-	3.9	4.4	5.5
Burma	784	531	702	680	381	600	192.2	112.0	171.4	165.8	68.7	-
China	4/ 3,639	3,944	3,913	3,881	3,958	-	4/ 2,913.4	3,039.4	2,916.8	3,160.4	3,224.3	-
Manchuria		-	-	-	-	-	4/ 7/ 121.6	-	-	-	-	-
French India	4/ 7	-	-	-	-	-	4/ 5.6	-	-	-	-	-
French Indochina	4/ 42	-	-	20	-	-	4/ 16.0	-	-	-	-	-
India	7,535	10,267	10,079	9,145	9,672	10,272	3,295.7	4,018.6	3,820.3	3,243.5	3,806.9	4,099.2
Japan	4/ 19	-	13	18	20	25	14.6	19.8	5.3	10.1	9.9	13.2
Taiwan	4/ 77	126	161	181	-	79	38.5	41.2	51.3	58.8	61.0	22.0
Kwantung	4/ 101	-	-	-	-	-	4/ 91.1	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia 8/	572	326	464	-	759	-	289.1	116.6	215.5	319.0	367.0	-
Philippine Republic	18	19	27	34	-	-	4.7	3.4	5.6	8.2	-	-
Thailand	-	22	29	15	15	-	-	8.5	9.7	14.0	13.8	-
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 5/	13,200	15,600	15,700	14,760	15,300	16,100	7,021.0	7,533.0	7,372.0	7,153.5	7,735.0	8,300.0

SOUTH AMERICA												
Argentina 4/	207	381	294	304	469	247	87.3	153.3	117.8	132.3	110.0	77.2
Brazil	-	85	128	351	336	339	6/ 14.8	34.9	59.0	153.2	153.8	110.2
Paraguay 4/	29	-	-	-	8	30	4/ 19.4	5.0	1.7	1.1	2.3	-
Uruguay	5	15	21	34	47	27	1.2	4.8	4.8	10.6	11.0	5.9
Total 5/	400	520	470	720	880	670	129.0	205.0	190.5	304.0	284.0	206.5
AFRICA												
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	43	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	6.7	8.6	9.0	15.0	-
Belgian Congo 6/	245	477	490	570	-	-	6/ 65.1	-	-	-	-	-
Tanganyika 4/	277	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 23.4	4.7	16.5	9.9	8.2	6.1
Uganda 4/	156	336	331	347	-	-	9/ 2.2	169.7	166.3	174.7	-	-
Gambia	-	-	210	210	210	210	7/ 58.1	63.2	78.4	69.4	80.0	-
Egypt	23	25	26	24	27	-	17.2	16.9	20.6	19.9	16.0	-
French Equatorial Africa and Cameroun 4/	388	-	-	-	-	-	6/ 58.8	-	-	-	-	-
French West Africa 4/	2,955	-	-	-	-	-	4/ 875.9	560.0	780.0	674.0	627.0	630.0
Madagascar	14	30	25	-	31	-	6.6	8.8	8.0	9.5	9.0	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/ 42.9	7/ 26.4	36.4	-	15.0	-
Nigeria and Cameroons	-	2,500	2,500	2,675	-	-	7/ 354.7	616.0	560.0	616.0	500.0	600.0
Angola	18	21	21	-	-	-	6.2	1.1	1.7	6.1	8.3	-
Portuguese Guinea 7/	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.0	28.8	42.8	43.2	45.0	-
Southern Rhodesia	6	13	8	8	7	7	1.6	4.4	2.5	2.4	1.1	2.1
Union of South Africa 10/	56	90	139	329	-	-	12.0	13.7	31.2	79.4	67.2	60.0
Total	6,120	6,350	7,000	7,400	7,370	7,370	1,692.0	1,766.0	1,993.0	1,985.0	1,792.0	1,890.0
OCEANIA												
Australia 4/	14	25	39	35	24	24	4/ 6.1	14.9	25.5	17.8	11.2	12.5
Total 5/	15	30	45	40	30	30	6.5	15.5	27.0	18.5	12.0	13.0
World total	21,600	25,950	26,910	26,530	26,200	26,550	9,550.0	10,652.0	10,787.0	10,735.0	10,878.0	11,400.0

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Average of less than 5 years. 5/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 6/ One year only. 7/ Export figures. 8/ Prior to 1948 figures represent Java and Madura only. 9/ Exports from Kenya and Uganda. 10/ Production on European farms only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research, and other information.

In Brazil lack of rain during the latter half of 1949 interfered with planting of the "wet season" peanut crop. The "dry season" crop was also smaller. Total output is estimated at 110,000 tons against 153,800 the previous season and only about 15,000 in 1939.

This year's peanut production in Africa probably will exceed last year's by approximately 100,000 tons. French West Africa's peanut crop now being harvested is expected to be about the same as last year's, estimated at 627,000 tons. The effect of the abnormally heavy rains during August-October is still questionable. Some experts, however, believe that the effect has not been as harmful as had been feared and that losses in some areas would be compensated for by better than average yields in other sections so that the peanut crop might even surpass that of last year. Revised estimates now place the 1948 and 1949 harvests at 674,000 and 627,000 tons, respectively. Important emphasis has been placed on the cultivation of large areas of peanuts in French West Africa, especially in Senegal. Production was expected to be intensified in 1950 in accordance with the 10-year development plan in order to supply Metropolitan France's vegetable oil needs.

Nigeria's 1950 harvest may be expected to reach 600,000 tons against 500,000 last year. The export crop is estimated at 250,000-275,000 tons of shelled nuts (375,000-400,000 tons unshelled basis). The 1949-50 harvest has all been moved from Northern Nigeria, leaving the storage space open for the 1950-51 harvest. This is the first time in several years that the old crop was completely cleared before the new crop arrived. It was possible this year because of the relatively small exportable tonnage (about 200,000 tons shelled) in the Kano area in 1949-50 and improved railways from Kano to the Coast.

In the Union of South Africa, 60,000 tons of peanuts were harvested this year compared with 67,000 in 1949 and only 12,000 prewar.

Australia's 1950 output is placed at 12,500 tons against 11,000 a year ago and 6,000 prewar.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

FORECAST WORLD 1950-51 COFFEE PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY BELOW 1949-50

World coffee production in 1950-51 is forecast at about 2 percent below the 1949-50 output. Exportable production in 1950-51 is expected to amount to about 28.4 million bags (132.3 pounds each), compared with revised estimates of 29.1 million bags in 1949-50, 30.5 million in 1948-49, and an annual prewar (1935-36 to 1939-40) average of 35.0 million bags.

The decrease in world coffee production forecast for 1950-51 is chiefly attributable to the smaller Brazilian 1950 coffee harvest resulting from extremely dry weather during the flowering season. Brazil normally provides more than half of the world's coffee supply. Coffee is harvested in Brazil from May to September and marketed from July to the following June. The amount of coffee from Brazil's 1950 harvest available for export during 1950-51 is estimated at only 13,600,000 bags, compared with 14,950,000 bags in 1949-50, 15,740,000 bags in 1948-49, and an annual prewar average of 21,740,000 bags.

Because of the smaller coffee crop in Brazil, the forecast for South America is substantially smaller than the revised estimate for 1949-50. This is only partially offset by higher forecasts for Africa and Asia. Coffee production in North America and Oceania is expected to approximate the 1949-50 output in these areas.

North America--Larger coffee crops are forecast for the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico. The most significant increase is expected in Mexico, where the Mexican Government has embarked upon an ambitious undertaking to expand greatly the coffee industry. Mexico's 1950-51 coffee crop is expected to provide about 765,000 bags for export compared with 650,000 bags in 1949-50. Smaller coffee crops are forecast for Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. Little or no change in coffee output is forecast for Haiti and other countries in North America.

South America--Smaller coffee crops are forecast for Brazil and Colombia, while larger crops are expected in Ecuador and Venezuela. Colombia is the second most important coffee-producing country. Heavy rains damaged both the 1949-50 and the 1950-51 coffee crops. Venezuela's 1949-50 coffee harvest was exceptionally low because of heavy rains which continued throughout the normal dry season. Although the 1950-51 coffee crop has also suffered damage from unfavorable weather, it is expected to be somewhat larger than the previous one.

Africa--Coffee production in Africa has practically doubled since prewar years. Exportable production is forecast at 4,295,000 bags for 1950-51, compared with 3,805,000 bags in 1949-50, and a prewar average of 2,315,000 bags. Larger crops are forecast for each of the coffee producing countries in Africa except Madagascar. The largest increases are forecast for Angola and British East Africa.

COFFEE: Estimated total and exportable production in specified countries, average 1935-36 to 1939-40, annual 1948-49 to 1950-51 1/

Continent and country	Average 1935-36 to 1939-40		1948-49		1949-50 2/		Forecast 1950-51 2/	
	Total	Exportable	Total	Exportable	Total	Exportable	Total	Exportable
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
North America								
Costa Rica	390	330	305	275	390	330	325	275
Cuba	425	58	465	3/	665	3/	575	3/
Dominican Republic	347	222	345	235	325	225	350	250
El Salvador	1,091	1,011	1,325	1,225	1,250	1,150	1,200	1,100
Guatemala	1,002	922	1,150	980	1,100	950	1,150	1,000
Haiti	538	438	680	485	640	445	635	440
Honduras	57	27	110	70	155	115	170	130
Mexico	959	609	1,100	725	950	650	1,065	765
Nicaragua	280	253	155	110	390	345	275	230
Others 4/	251	130	350	45	340	50	325	45
Total	5,340	4,000	5,985	4,150	6,205	4,260	6,070	4,235
South America								
Brazil 5/	25,340	21,740	20,340	15,740	19,250	14,950	17,800	13,600
Colombia	4,452	4,202	6,140	5,600	5,790	5,250	5,740	5,200
Ecuador	268	223	345	310	215	180	385	350
Peru	80	47	75	0	75	3/	85	3/
Venezuela	940	740	800	500	570	270	600	300
Others 6/	83	50	30	10	30	10	35	15
Total	31,163	27,002	27,730	22,160	25,930	20,660	24,645	19,465
Africa								
Angola	300	273	620	570	610	540	910	840
Belgian Congo	320	300	520	510	535	525	550	540
Ethiopia	345	263	385	270	465	350	515	400
French West Africa 7/	250	207	980	895	895	810	905	820
Kenya	297	293	112	105	107	100	147	140
Madagascar	537	437	450	400	535	485	470	420
Tanganyika	263	260	257	250	237	230	252	245
Uganda	225	222	532	525	442	435	552	545
Others 8/	65	60	310	290	350	330	370	345
Total	2,602	2,315	4,166	3,815	4,176	3,805	4,671	4,295
Asia								
India	278	155	365	65	345	75	335	75
Indonesia	1,961	1,356	400	135	520	90	715	175
Yemen	80	76	80	75	100	95	105	100
Others 9/	75	60	110	35	110	30	115	20
Total	2,394	1,647	955	310	1,075	290	1,270	370
Oceania 10/	101	53	90	50	100	70	110	80
World total	41,600	35,017	38,926	30,485	37,486	29,085	36,766	28,445

1/ In bags of 132.276 pounds each. Production is given by crop years in the various countries. Generally, the main coffee harvesting period begins about October and continues until February or March of the following year, except in certain Southern Hemisphere countries such as Brazil, Madagascar, and Indonesia where the main harvest begins April to June and is completed in September or October of the same year. Exportable production is total production minus domestic consumption. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Exports prohibited. 4/ Includes British West Indies, Guadeloupe, Panama Republic, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Statistical series revised by subtracting estimates of port consumption and coastwise shipments from Brazilian National Coffee Department's statistics of farm despatches toward ports to obtain adjusted estimates of exportable production. Revised estimates of Brazilian coffee consumption added to adjusted estimates of exportable production to obtain total production. 6/ Includes Bolivia, Paraguay, and Surinam. 7/ Includes Dahomey, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, and Senegal. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa, French Togoland, Liberia, Sao Thome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Africa. 9/ Includes French Indochina, North Borneo, Philippines, and Timor. 10/ Includes Hawaii, New Caledonia, and New Hebrides.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Official estimates of foreign countries, reports from U.S. Foreign Service Officers, and other information.

Asia--Indonesia's total coffee production now is forecast at 715,000 bags for 1950-51. Although Indonesia could easily consume all the coffee it produces, it is expected to permit about 175,000 bags from the 1950-51 crop to be exported. Indonesia was the third most important coffee producing country in prewar years, but its coffee production declined considerably during the war. Coffee production now is expanding rapidly, but it is not likely that Indonesia will regain its prewar position in the world coffee market.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports of world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN WALNUT PRODUCTION SAME AS LAST YEAR [1]

The 1950 preliminary estimate of walnut production in the leading commercial producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin is 65,900 short tons, unshelled basis, or about the same as last year but considerably above the 49,900 tons in 1948. The estimate exceeds the 10-year (1939-48) average of 55,700 tons by 18 percent and the 5-year (1944-48) average of 47,700 tons by 38 percent. The estimates for France and Turkey were somewhat higher than last season, while the Balkan countries and Italy were below.

Growing conditions throughout the Mediterranean Basin were somewhat spotted this season. In the Balkans and Italy they were not satisfactory, while in the Grenoble district of France they were very good. Turkey also reported good conditions. In Italy this year's crop followed a record one and a smaller harvest was to be expected. The preliminary estimate for the United States is a little below the 10-year average and follows a record large crop in 1949. The quality of the Italian walnuts is not good this year while that of the other countries is about average.

The 1949-50 marketing season came to a close with a 1,600-ton, unshelled basis, carry-over in Italy. The other countries, for all practical purposes, had disposed of their 1949 harvest. The official export statistics for exports for these countries are not available but the volume of exports during the season is believed to have exceeded that of the previous one by a good margin.

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[1] A more extensive statement will soon be available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

The United States imports of shelled walnuts during the 1949-50 season totaled 3,088 short tons, the largest tonnage in many years. The 1948-49 imports were 1,387 tons and the 5-year (1945-49) average is only 504 tons. The very heavy imports during 1949-50 were the result of China's selling 2,223 tons at very low prices. China had been exporting an average of 14 tons to the United States during 1945-49. The heavy influx of low-price Chinese walnuts forced the United States prices down and upset the market.

Imports from France were 185 tons compared with an 8-ton average and 32 tons the previous year. Imports from all other countries were below that of the previous year. United States exports of shelled walnuts were down to 28 tons compared with 185 tons the previous year. The United States exports of unshelled walnuts were up, totaling 1,697 tons compared with 1,144 tons the previous season and 2,083 average.

The 1950-51 marketing season in the Mediterranean Basin as a whole has begun rather slowly for a number of reasons. The British and German buyers were slow in starting their purchases, although in France sales to German importers are now reported to be very active. The British importers were hesitant to begin importing in view of their unfortunate experience with Italian and Turkish nuts last season.

In Italy the market has been handicapped by the uncertainty of the German import regulations. In Turkey the Trade reports little inquiry has been had so far from foreign buyers. The present uncertain political situation in the world at this time is believed to be one of the reasons for the slow start. French exporters feel they will have a good export season even though it started slowly.

This estimate of Mediterranean Basin walnut production is based in part upon studies conducted by Walter R. Schreiber, Agricultural Economist, under the Research and Marketing Act program, U.S. Department of Agriculture. It also is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

UNITED STATES: Imports and exports of walnuts

(Crop year, September-August)

Countries	Average 1945/46-1949/50	Annual 1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
	IMPORTS - Shelled			
China	458	6	42	2,223
France ...	44	6	32	185
Italy	191	137	440	215
Turkey ...	282	95	596	279
Other	104	13	277	186
Total ..	1,079	257	1,387	3,088
	IMPORTS - Unshelled			
China	1/	1/	0	0
Italy	31	3	34	3
Other	5	0	0	0
Total ..	36	3	34	3
	EXPORTS - Shelled			
Canada ...	9	364	1	9
Cuba	1	5	135	1
Europe ...	1/	5	0	0
Other	18	44	49	18
Total ..	28	413	185	28
	EXPORTS - Unshelled			
Canada ...	1,201	748	467	1,126
Cuba	270	253	294	353
Europe ...	107	33	0	10
Other	505	768	383	208
Total ..	2,083	1,802	1,144	1,697

1/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official sources of the Bureau of the Census.

WALNUTS, unshelled: Estimated commercial production in

specified countries, 1950 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Balkan countries	France	Italy	Turkey 1/	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average							
1939-48	13,700	22,000	13,300	6,700	55,700	65,900	121,600
1944-48	10,200	18,000	14,600	4,900	47,700	70,100	117,800
Annual							
1944	10,100	22,000	13,800	5,500	51,400	71,800	123,200
1945	9,800	12,100	16,500	2,000	40,400	70,900	111,300
1946	10,200	10,700	13,200	5,000	39,100	71,900	111,000
1947	9,700	32,000	14,000	2,200	57,900	64,600	122,500
1948	11,400	13,100	15,400	10,000	49,900	71,100	121,000
1949 2/	13,000	13,300	27,500	12,000	65,800	3/ 88,100	3/ 153,900
1950 2/	8,800	21,500	20,600	15,000	65,900	63,000	128,900

1/ Exportable surplus only - not total production

2/ Preliminary

3/ Revised

Office of Foreign Agriculutral Relations, United States Department of Agriculture. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. foreign service officers, results of office research or other information.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING SEPTEMBER 1950 1/

United States exports of agricultural products during September, the third month of the 1950-51 fiscal year, were valued at $253,466,000 compared with $245,840,000 during September 1949. The country's exports of all commodities, both agricultural and non agricultural, were valued at $897,535,000 compared with $899,824,000 in the same month a year ago. Agricultural products accounted for 28 percent of the total as against 27 percent a year ago.

Cotton continued in first place in value among agricultural exports, the total during the month under review amounting to $75,148,000 compared with $36,027,000 during September 1949, an increase of 109,percent. Leaf tobacco exports took second place with a total value of $43,864,000 compared with $40,459,000 in the same month a year ago. Wheat and wheat flour stood third in importance, the September exports being valued at $35,721,000 against $78,002,000 a year ago, representing a reduction of 54 percent.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features of the September, 1950 agricultural exports, compared with those for September, 1949, were the large increases in exports of tallow, cotton, all fresh, dried and canned fruits, grain sorghums, rice, dried beans and canned vegetables. On the other hand, the figures also reveal large reductions in exports of most dairy products, dried eggs, horse meat, lard, corn, wheat and flour, peanuts, soybeans and soybean oil, and dried peas.

United States imports of agricultural products during September were valued at $393,422,000 compared with $239,487,000 the same month last year, an increase of 64 percent. The nation's imports of all commodities, both agricultural and non agricultural, amounted in value to $823,378,000 compared with $528,850,000 in the same month a year ago. Agricultural products constituted 48 percent of the value of all United States imports during the month compared with 45 percent in the same month a year earlier. As usual, the commodities heading the list and far in the lead of any other agricultural imports were coffee, rubber, sugar and wool.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features revealed by the September, 1950 figures on agricultural imports, compared with those for the same month a year ago, were the large increases in imports of casein and lactarene, cheese, hides and skins, canned beef, wool, olives, barley malt, cashew nuts, coconut meat, and copra, palm and tung oil and coffee. At the same time, however, there were large reductions in imports of Brazil nuts, castor beans, coconut oil, potatoes and bananas.

On balance, United States imports of agricultural products during September, 1950 exceeded the value of agricultural exports by $139,956,000. In September, 1949, this country's agricultural exports exceeded its imports by $6,353,000.

1/ Fuller details than presented in this summary will be published soon in United States Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for September, 1950, available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected agricultural products, during September 1949 and 1950

Commodity exported	Unit	September			
		Quantity		Value	
		1949	1950	1949	1950
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Butter	Lb.	408	214	280	156
Cheese	Lb.	2,520	388	918	159
Milk, condensed	Lb.	5,692	983	1,222	243
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	5,449	5,966	2,834	2,882
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	44,267	17,966	5,783	1,691
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	12,368	18,075	1,580	2,257
Eggs, dried	Lb.	1,852	420	1,774	156
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	2,260	1,829	618	603
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	4,342	3,284	1,396	920
Horse meat	Lb.	2,243	1,039	350	111
Lard (including neutral)	Lb.	32,682	21,653	4,697	3,531
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	36,224	56,344	3,068	5,212
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	222	392	36,027	75,148
Apples, fresh	Lb.	4,541	5,227	334	435
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	2,464	4,233	108	167
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	25,938	33,771	1,137	1,457
Pears, fresh	Lb.	2,119	6,952	148	640
Prunes, dried	Lb.	790	18,100	107	1,794
Raisins and currants	Lb.	2,088	8,503	281	814
Fruits, canned	Lb.	9,562	12,934	1,440	2,055
Fruit juices	Gal.	1,173	2,390	1,091	2,720
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	3,089	2,256	4,053	2,924
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	291	326	665	799
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	7,082	5,274	10,888	8,328
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	3,626	7,076	4,916	8,545
Rice, milled, brown, etc.	Lb.	60,104	160,868	4,103	13,962
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	30,082	15,799	71,195	30,023
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,370	1,005	6,264	3,662
Flour, other (100 lb.)	Bag	95	417	543	2,036
Hops	Lb.	221	230	151	196
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	7,869	111	938	36
Soybeans (except canned)	Lb.	130,967	11,529	6,124	568
Soybean oil, crude and refined	Lb.	14,023	10,790	2,100	1,781
Soybean flour	Lb.	122	249	7	16
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	3,131	3,565	791	648
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	69,928	62,574	36,488	38,332
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	6,779	9,950	3,971	5,532
Beans, dried	Lb.	3,984	16,600	347	1,258
Peas, dried	Lb.	28,852	9,829	1,392	502
Potatoes, white	Lb.	48,015	49,147	1,289	884
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	5,389	8,183	907	1,255
Total above				222,325	224,438
Food exported for relief, etc.				1,608	3,613
Other agricultural products				21,907	25,415
Total agricultural				245,840	253,466
Total all commodities				899,824	897,535

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption of selected agricultural products during September 1949 and 1950

Commodity imported	Unit	September			
		Quantity		Value	
SUPPLEMENTARY		1949	1950	1949	1950
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Cattle, dutiable	No.	34	34	4,129	5,634
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	2	604	720
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	3,663	4,906	502	1,061
Cheese	Lb.	2,442	6,854	1,312	2,772
Hides and skins	Lb.	15,321	29,182	6,396	10,371
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.	6,605	13,547	2,121	3,912
Wool, unmfd, excl. free, etc.	Lb.	29,295	36,027	19,488	25,340
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	52	23	9,146	3,645
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	1/	5	125	1,481
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	7	39	18	99
Olives in brine	Gal.	266	916	553	1,257
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.	14,261	14,752	1,617	1,518
Barley malt	Lb.	4,801	13,917	241	747
Hops	Lb.	17	0	17	0
Almonds, shelled	Lb.	144	268	45	87
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled	Lb.	9,246	1,206	882	184
Cashew nuts	Lb.	2,150	4,364	793	1,453
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.	10,659	16,703	1,418	2,372
Castor beans	Lb.	26,819	6,991	1,273	373
Copra	Lb.	102,501	104,427	7,215	9,090
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0
Coconut oil	Lb.	17,020	9,390	2,102	1,275
Palm oil	Lb.	9,701	14,224	1,072	1,574
Tung oil	Lb.	4,226	15,794	723	3,280
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	272	379	27,741	40,156
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	10,978	11,061	938	800
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	5,567	5,996	4,047	4,052
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,505	1,581	2,121	2,455
Potatoes, white	Lb.	9,986	93	177	1
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	185	78	4	4
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmfd., free in bond	Lb.	9,907	20,805	3,065	11,417
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	4,721	3,509	4,778	3,879
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	255,084	261,939	65,976	128,426
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	25,126	29,092	4,588	9,098
Tea	Lb.	8,443	8,752	4,242	3,967
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	6,049	10,848	3,127	10,979
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	10	11	2,553	3,283
Rubber, crude	Lb.	102,189	136,982	15,165	41,109
Total above				200,314	337,871
Other agricultural products				39,173	55,551
Total agricultural products				239,487	393,422
Total all commodities				528,850	823,378

1/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCO

CHINA'S FLUE-CURED PRODUCTION DECLINES

China's 1950 flue-cured harvest (excluding Manchuria and Taiwan) is estimated at about 70 percent below the record crop of 1948, according to R.H. Hunt of the American Consulate, Hong Kong.

Flue-cured production is estimated at about 80 million pounds for 1950 as compared to the record 1948 harvest of 270 million pounds. This compares with 143 million pounds in 1947 and a prewar (1935-39) annual average of 150.9 million pounds. No data are available on the 1949 flue-cured crop, but it was reported to be far below the 1948 outturn.

The 1950 planted acreage is estimated at about 80,000 acres as compared to 380,000 in 1948, about 214,000 in 1947 and an average of 132,800 in the prewar period. Of the 80,000 acres planted to flue-cured in 1950 about 66,000 were in Honan, Shantung, and Anhwei Provinces. Weather conditions were unfavorable at the transplanting season but improved afterwards and are reported to have continued generally favorable.

At present the state-operated China Native Produce Company is the main buyer of leaf in Honan, Shantung and Anhwei, but some small state-owned cigarette factories and privately owned collectors also maintain buying agents during the marketing season. There is no law requiring growers to sell their tobacco to certain people or at fixed prices. However, it is reported that in Honan prices for the 1950 crop were assessed by a Committee composed of local governmental agencies. The China Native Produce Company and other buyers. According to most press reports, which were largely from official sources, the assessed prices have been favorable to growers.

On the basis of estimated flue-cured prodction of 80 million pounds in 1950, a serious shortage of this type is indicated, even calculated at the current reduced rate of cigarette production. China's small 1950 flue-cured production has caused a certain amount of worry among manufacturers in Shanghai as well as other large manufacturing centers where better grade cigarettes are made. In any case next season's leaf requirements will have to be met largely by non-flue-cured type tobaccos.

AUSTRALIA'S 1950-51 TOBACCO PRODUCTION INCREASES: IMPORTS DECLINE

Australia's 1950-51 tobacco crop is forecast tentatively at about 7 percent above 1949-50 and 26 percent above 1948-49. Leaf imports during January-June 1950 were reported at about 27 percent below the same period in 1949.

The country's tobacco production is forecast unofficially at 4.6 million pounds for 1950-51. A total of 4.3 million pounds of leaf was produced in 1949-50 and 3.4 million pounds in 1948-49. The estimated increase is due to some increase in acreage planted to tobacco and to an expected increase in yield provided growing conditions are favorable. Increased production is forecast for all of Australia's tobacco producing states, namely: Queensland, Victoria, Western Australia, and New South Wales. In 1949-50 Queensland produced 2.6 million pounds, Victoria 784,000 pounds, Western Australia 635,000 pounds and New South Wales 289,000 pounds. This compares with 1948-49 when Queensland produced 1.6 million pounds, Victoria 793,400 pounds, Western Australia 594,900 pounds and New South Wales 402,100 pounds.

Imports of leaf tobacco during January-June 1950 totaled 9.6 million pounds as compared to 13.1 million pounds during the first half of 1949 and 19.5 million pounds during the same period in 1948. More than 9.0 million pounds, or about 94 percent of total leaf imports during January-June 1950 were supplied by the United States as compared to 12.4 million pounds or about 95 percent during the same period in 1949 and 17.6 million pounds or about 90 percent during first half 1948. In the first half of 1950, Northern Rhodesia supplied 457,000 pounds of leaf, India about 79,000, Cuba 58,000, and Indonesia 18,000 pounds. Numerous other countries also supplied small amounts of leaf in the first half of 1950. In the first 6 months of 1949 Southern Rhodesia supplied 560,300 pounds of unmanufactured tobacco, the Philippine Republic 42,250 pounds, the Union of South Africa 45,500 pounds, and Indonesia about 28,000 pounds.

ISRAEL PLANS COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF U.S. TYPES OF TOBACCO IN 1951

Israel plans to begin the commercial production of United States type tobaccos in 1951 according to O.L. Troxel of the American Embassy in Tel-Aviv.

Israel's Ministry of Agriculture had earlier reported that experimental plantings of United States flue-cured, Burley and Maryland types had proven commercial production economically feasible. About 22 acres of new experimental plantings of flue-cured have recently been made in Southern Israel and in the Jerusaleum Corridor in addition to about 5 acres planted earlier at Neot Mordechai. Should these plantings prove successful it is expected that about 110 additional acres of flue-cured will be planted on irrigated land in 1951. Eventually it is planned to grow about 2,000 acres of United States types of leaf.

Successful production of flue-cured and other United States cigarette types probably would result in reduced imports from the United States. Exports from the United States to Palestine, the principal part of which is now incorporated with the Republic of Israel, has averaged close to 1 million pounds annually in recent years. Over 95 percent of all United States leaf shipped to Palestine has been flue-cured tobacco.

MINIMUM PRICE SET FOR ONTARIO'S 1950 FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

A minimum average price of 44.0 cents per pound has been established for 1950 flue-cured tobacco by the appraisal committee of the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Association, G.A. Berkley of the American Consulate in Hamilton reports. The minimum average price derived from a range running from 4.2 cents per pound for nondescript leaf to 83.3 cents for top quality is 2 cents higher than the 1949 minimum average price of 42.0 cents per pound.

Most of Canada's flue-cured production, which according to a recently revised estimate, totaled approximately 110 million pounds in 1950 as compared with the 1949 crop of about 117 million pounds is produced by members of the Ontario Association. Minimum average prices by grades for each crop are established by a marketing appraisal committee composed of 3 growers and 3 representatives of buying organizations. Prices paid by buyers must at least equal the established minimum. Actual prices for the 1949 crop averaged 42.3 cents per pound or only one-third cent per pound above the minimum.

FATS AND OILS

BURMA'S OILSEED AND OIL SITUATION APPROXIMATES 1949 LEVEL

Burma's vegetable oilseed and oil situation during 1950 has been approximately the same as in 1949, reports R.B. Shaw, American Embassy, Rangoon. Improved political conditions have not yet been reflected by larger crops, and there has been no revival in the commercial oilseed industry.

The estimated area sown to sesame for 1950-51 is 1,232,400 acres compared with 1,225,100 for 1949-50, excluding Thayetmyo District for both years. Current output has not yet been reported. The condition of the early crop, which normally represents about two-thirds of the total yield of Burma's two crops, was reported as poor owing to insufficient rainfall in Upper Burma during the monsoon. Incomplete reports shows 1949-50 output at 25,760 short tons against an estimated 45,920 the previous season.

The estimated area sown to peanuts for the current year is 657,000 acres compared with 670,900 acres in 1949-50, excluding Thayetmyo District for both years. The upland crop was sown normally about the end of June. The riverine crop in the Delta area is planted in November and December. Current production has not been reported, but incomplete reports for last season indicate an outturn of 68,700 tons of unshelled peanuts against an estimated 165,760 tons the previous season.

The major effort of the Agriculture Department in respect to oilseeds is to increase the production of peanuts. The peanut always has been regarded as an upland and dry zone crop, but the early variety is now being introduced into the riverine lands of Lower Burma where it can be planted as soon as the water recedes, between early October and early December, and will mature in three and one half months. In some areas it is grown in paddy fields in rotation with rice. About 93,000 acres in the riverine lands are to be sown to peanuts this season.

There are no plans for restoring to operation the two large crushing plants that formerly processed oilseeds. The 6 power mills in Pakokku and Magwe, with total capacity not in excess of 30 tons a day, together with bullock-operated devices, comprise the only domestic crushing industry.

During the 6 months from July to December 1949, 11,798 tons of oilseeds and vegetable oils were imported into Burma, mostly from India. Later statistics are not available. A domestic shortage of vegetable oil, used liberally in the native diet, has arisen, and its export has been banned. Exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils since the war have been negligible.

While prices for oilseed products remain high above prewar levels, there has been little change during the past year. Wholesale prices at Rangoon on September 8, 1950, were quoted as follows in rupees per pound, with the equivalent in U.S. cents in parentheses: unshelled peanuts .30 (6.3 cents); peanut oil, 1.29 (26.9); sesame seed, .49 (10.2); and sesame oil, 1.29 (26.9).

IRAN'S OILSEED PRODUCTION SHOWS SIZEABLE INCREASE

Iran's 1950 oilseed production is expected to be considerably higher than the output of the past 2 years, according to H.V. Geib and Jalil Mahmoudi, American Embassy, Tehran. Total outturn is estimated at about 114,000 short tons--11 percent more than in 1949 and 22 percent more than in 1948.

Cottonseed, which accounts for 53 percent of the total production is estimated at 60,600 tons; poppy seed, 16,500; olives, 13,200; sesame, 10,500; castor beans, 8,300; flaxseed, 2,200; and other oilseeds, 2,700. The current cottonseed estimate represents an increase of about 30 percent over last year's yield. Estimates for other oilseed crops are about the same as in 1949. The increase in cottonseed production this year is due to more favorable weather conditions than prevailed last year and to an increase in cotton acreage brought about by a campaign for expanding cotton production, sponsored by the Seven Year Planning Organization and the Government Cotton Extension and Improvement Company.

Preliminary estimates place 1950 vegetable oil production at about 12,400 tons, an increase of 15 percent over 1949 and 22 percent over 1948. Cottonseed oil is estimated at 4,960 tons or 38 percent greater than a year ago. Production of other oils is expected to be about the same as last year's. Castor oil output is placed at 3,200 tons; sesame seed oil, 1,200; olive oil, 1,100; poppy seed oil, 1,100; linseed oil, 600; and others, 240.

PHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS REMAIN AT HIGH LEVEL

Exports of copra and coconut oil from the Philippine Republic during October, although down slightly from the previous month - 86,300 long tons, in copra equivalent, against 93,700 in September - were 29 percent higher than shipments in October 1949.

October copra exports of 75,400 tons were consigned to the following countries: United States - 39,724 tons (Pacific 32,150, Atlantic 4,622, Gulf 2,952); Canada - 4,050; Colombia - 4,586; Venezuela - 1,300; Belgium - 3,800; France - 1,200; Western Germany - 500; Italy - 5,350; Netherlands - 7,500; Norway - 500; Sweden - 2,000; Japan - 2,790; Trieste - 1,600; and other Europe - 500.

Coconut oil exports, amounting to 6,858 tons, were sent to: the United States - 5,454 tons; South Africa - 379; Italy - 525; and the Netherlands - 500.

January-October exports of copra and coconut oil totaling 615,250 tons, in terms of copra, increased by 12 percent from the 546,950 tons in the comparable period of 1949. This increase was principally in the form of copra - 530,359 tons in the first 10 months of 1950 against 462,462 during the same months of last year. Coconut oil exports increased only from 53,225 to 53,479 tons.

The copra export price in mid-November was reported at $225 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific Coast. Local buying prices were higher in November at 40-41 pesos per 100 kilos ($203.20-$208.30 per long ton) in Manila and 37-41.50 pesos ($187.97-$208.29) in producing areas.

INDONESIAN COPRA EXPORTS IN OCTOBER HIGHEST SINCE JUNE 1949

Copra exports of 32,542 long tons from Indonesia during October exceeded all previous monthly shipments since June 1949, when 34,247 tons were exported. The unusually high total for October was nearly 20 percent above the average monthly shipments of 19,250 tons for the first 9 months of this year.

Destinations of October exports, by quantities, were as follows: Netherlands - 19,695 tons; Sweden - 5,000; Denmark - 2,624; Norway, 2,624; France - 2,099; and Switzerland - 500.

Copra production in October totaled 28,879 tons of which 23,178 tons were produced in East Indonesia and 5,701 in West Borneo. Deliveries to domestic oil mills were reported at 8,046 tons.

Accumulated exports of copra for the period January-October of 205,482 tons are higher than formerly had been forecast for the year 1950. Exports during November are expected to be about 22,500 tons.

Buying prices remain unchanged and are guaranteed through December 31 (see Foreign Crops and Markets, October 23, 1950).

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

EXPORT DEMAND FOR U.S. COTTON CONTINUES STRONG

Exports of 392,000 bales of 500 pounds (372,000 running bales) of cotton from the United States in September, making a total of 766,000 (728,000 running bales), compared with 394,000 (379,000) bales for the first 2 months of last season. Heavier-than-usual sales for export this year in the early part of the season are attributed to the current world shortage of cotton and the fact that prices of most foreign growths were higher than those for United States cotton for several months before export controls were announced here.

Export allocations announced since the controls were set up on September 8, 1950, now total 3,496,000 bales. However, the last supplemental quota of 1,350,000 bales announced on November 9 has not yet been allocated to the various recipients. Exports to Canada which are not subject to control will easily exceed 300,000 bales and possibly reach 400,000. An additional 129,000 bales exported prior to September 8 to countries not listed to receive allocations also are not included in the quotas announced to date.

Of the 2,146,000 bales already allocated by countries nearly two-thirds or 1,385,000 are designated for countries receiving cotton under the European Recovery program. Of the remaining 761,000 bales allocated to date, Japan will receive 550,000 and India 80,000. Most of the remaining 131,000 bales are allocated as follows: Spain 35,000, Colombia 30,000, Chile 25,000, and Cuba 15,000.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1948-49 and 1949-50; August-September 1949 and 1950

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Year beginning August 1				August-September	
	Averages					
	1934-38	1939-43	1948	1949	1949	1950
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria	0	1/	74	61	0	2/
Belgium-Luxembourg	147	43	152	192	12	10
Czechoslovakia	65	0	36	58	15	5
Denmark	35	5	30	34	6	3
Finland	35	11	35	3	2/	0
France	589	154	676	794	77	44
Germany	579	4	504	759	89	50
Greece	2	2	12	50	7	1
Italy	430	12	652	749	50	14
Netherlands	86	34	195	259	30	8
Norway	13	6	17	8	2	4
Poland and Danzig	224	1	95	47	1	1
Spain	101	117	70	66	1	9
Sweden	93	53	2/	29	0	10
Switzerland	2	14	38	41	6	7
United Kingdom	1,097	987	781	607	29	136
Yugoslavia	10	7	42	26	0	23
Other Europe	3/ 85	146	4/ 64	5/ 38	0	2
Total Europe	3,593	1,596	3,473	3,821	325	327
Canada	261	294	307	286	22	35
Chile	6/	5	60	39	5	2/
Colombia	17	9	53	63	6	9
Cuba	7	11	8	19	4	2
India	44	18	3	407	0	2
China	55	106	282	131	0	54
Japan	1,271	216	652	929	24	279
Fr. Indochina and Fr. India	6/	14	8	11	0	6
Korea	6/	N.A.	34	52	0	0
Australia	5	20	0	0	0	0
Other countries	43	7	7/ 81	8/ 245	8	9/ 52
Total	5,296	2,296	4,961	6,003	394	766

1/ Included with Germany. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes 39 Portugal, 23 Soviet Union. 4/ Includes 28 Soviet Union, 14 Rumania, 6 Bulgaria, 6 Hungary. 5/ Hungary 24. 6/ If any, included in "Other countries." 7/ Includes 29 Hong Kong, 11 Palestine. 8/ Includes 144 Hong Kong, 41 Manchuria. 9/ Includes 27 Hong Kong and 18 Manchuria.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

ARGENTINE COTTON CROP MAY EQUAL LAST YEAR'S RECORD

The 1950-51 cotton crop recently planted in Argentina may equal last year's record crop unofficially estimated at about 575,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) if weather conditions are favorable. The current high price level for cotton is expected to result in a planted area at least as large as last year's 1,200,000 acres despite shortages of labor and transportation. Adverse weather later in the season, however, has frequently caused low yields in past years and is an important factor to be considered in early forecasts of production.

In 1949-50 heavy rains in April and May in the middle of the picking season together with a serious labor shortage delayed harvesting and lowered substantially the average quality of the crop. Late frosts, on the other hand, extended the growing season and contributed to the increase in production over the previous crop of 450,000 bales. The large crop exceeded the working capacity of gins and warehouses. This situation was aggravated further by lack of sufficient transportation facilities to move the cotton.

The bulk of the 1949-50 crop was below Grade C. Argentine mills usually consume all the local crop of Grades A through D and a smaller portion of Grades E and F leaving most of the cotton of the latter 2 grades for export.

Mill consumption in Argentina has increased every year since 1937 to about 415,000 bales (including 400,000 of Grades A through D) in 1949-50. An additional 10,000 bales were estimated as consumed by mattress factories and other non-spinning industries. The cotton of Grades A through D available from the 1949-50 crop is reported by private sources at less than two-thirds of expected mill requirements for those grades, a fact which presumably will compel the use of larger quantities of cotton of grades below D. Imports for consumption in Argentina amounted to about 15,000 bales in 1949-50.

Stocks of cotton on hand at the end of July amounted to around 600,000 bales (a mid-season figure). Exports in 1949-50 (August-July) totaled about 45,000 bales which is slightly higher than the average of around 30,000 bales for the previous 3 years. The United Kingdom and Japan were the destinations for about two-thirds of the 1949-50 exports.--By Charles H. Barber, based on a report by George J. Dietz, Agricultural Analyst, American Embassy, Buenos Aires.

COTTON CONSUMPTION CONTINUES TO INCREASE IN AUSTRIA

Cotton consumption continues to increase in Austria and reached 97,000 bales (480 pounds net) during the 1949-50 season, according to H. C. Lint, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Vienna.

The European Recovery Program has played an important part in the revival of the cotton industry. In 1947-48 when 64,000 bales of cotton were consumed none was financed by ECA but about 64 percent of the consumption represented processing of cotton for foreign account. In 1948-49 consumption rose to 79,000 bales, of which about 40,000 were financed through ECA and 20,000 under processing contracts. In 1949-50 consumption reached 97,000 bales, of which about 75,000 bales were made available through ECA and less than 2,000 bales were processed for foreign account.

Cotton consumption is still under the prewar level of 170,000 bales. The prewar consumption, however, was largely cotton and when considering the 9,400 metric tons of synthetic staple fiber (equivalent to 47,000 bales of cotton) now being spun into cotton-type yarns the actual amount of textiles being made available to the Austrian economy is not far below prewar. Roughly speaking, the content of about two-thirds of the yard goods now being produced by the Austrian cotton industry is cotton and one-third synthetic. In the 1949-50 season 23,425 metric tons (120,000 bales cotton equivalent) of synthetic staple fiber were produced, of which some 9,400 metric tons were spun into yarn and of this quantity of yarn 5,300 metric tons were used by the weaving mills. This large production of synthetic fiber could be diverted to the domestic mills, however, if sufficient supplies of raw cotton should not be available. Production of synthetic fiber has increased even more rapidly than cotton yarn production, rising 356 percent from 5,132 metric tons (equivalent to 26,000 bales of cotton) in 1947-48 to 23,425 metric tons (cotton equivament of 120,000 bales) in 1949-50. This increase compares with 52 percent for cotton yarn over the same period.

The outlook for the cotton textile industry for 1950-51 is uncertain. While on the one hand there is a problem of securing adequate supplies of raw materials, on the other hand the demand for cotton textiles is uncertain. Austrian shops are well-stocked with cotton textile items which in common with other consumer goods are moving slowly.

Spinners not only face increased prices of raw cotton and other materials but devaluation of the Austrian schilling has greatly increased the cost of cotton. Due to currency changes alone it takes about 3 times as many schillings to buy a bale of cotton now in dollar areas as in 1948.

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1950	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound	
					Spot quotation	Export and intermediate taxes
Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, Good	11-14	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	105.50	61.16	5.91
Ashmouni, FGF	"	"	"	90.00	52.17	5.91
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	115.60	67.01	5.91
Karnak, FGF	"	"	"	107.60	62.37	5.91
Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine	11-16	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 770.00	20.50	21.30
Broach Vijay, Fine	"	"	"	1/2/840.00	22.36	21.30
Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine	"	82.28	"	119.50	43.81	13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine	"	"	"	124.00	45.46	13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine	"	"	"	128.00	46.93	13.85
Buenos Aires		Metric ton				
Type B	"	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	4550.00	41.28	3.99
Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2	11-14	101.4 lbs.	Sol	600.00	39.58	23.62
Tanguis, Type 5	"	"	"	3/ 580.00	38.26	22.27
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	(not	quoted)	
Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4	11-16	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	320.00	52.65	6.40
Sertao, Type 5	"	"	"	340.00	55.94	6.80
Sertao, Type 4	"	"	"	350.00	57.58	7.00
Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5	"	"	"	370.00	60.87	2-1/2% ad valorem
Torreon		Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	405.00	46.21	7.69
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	Pounds	Cents	XXXXX	42.33	----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Ceiling prices.

2/ Correction: Broach Vijay, Fine, quoted 22.35 U.S. cents on November 2 and 9 should be 22.36 U.S. cents on both days.

3/ Nominal.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

ARGENTINA RELEASES OFFICIAL LIVESTOCK STATISTICS 1/

The Argentine Government recently released official statistics for livestock slaughter and meat production for export and domestic consumption for the years 1937-1949. Official statistics for recent years had not been available previously.

Cattle marketings in 1949, which totaled 9.6 million head, were slightly below the preceding year, although about 19 percent above the 1937-39 average of 8 million head. Live cattle exports, however, totaled only 93,000 head in 1949 as a result of restrictions placed upon these exports in an effort to maximize meat exports at the expense of live cattle shipments which were less remunerative than meat under the Andes Agreement.

ARGENTINE: Cattle marketings for 1949, with comparisons

Year	Registered slaughter	Live exports	Estimated unregistered (farm) slaughter	Total marketings
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1937-39 Av. ..	7,228	109	702	8,039
1947.......	8,733	348	674	9,755
1948.......	8,597	409	606	9,612
1949.......	8,906	93	600	9,599

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and National Meat Board.

Cattle slaughter for 1949 was more than 3 percent above that of 1948, exceeding prewar by almost 20 percent. The slaughter of cattle for export, however, declined about 4 percent from the preceding year and almost 30 percent below the 1937-39 average, reflecting the increased consumer demand for beef and the resultant smaller quantity available for export.

On the other hand, the slaughter of sheep and lambs in 1949, excluding farm, was about 17 percent below that of the previous year, and more than 3 percent below the prewar average. This decline in slaughter reflects the reduced sheep numbers after the heavy liquidation in 1947 and 1948 and the retention of breeding stock induced by higher prices for wool.

Hog slaughter for 1949, excluding farm, showed an increase of 30 percent above both 1948 and the 1937-39 average, reflecting some liquidation in late 1949 as a result of the drought and the short corn crop.

1/ A more extensive statement to be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular will soon be available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

ARGENTINA: Livestock slaughter for export and consumption in 1949, with comparisons

Year	Export	Consumption	Total excluding farm	Farm	Total including farm
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cattle					
1937-39 Av.	2,385	4,844	7,229	702	7,931
1947	2,449	6,284	8,733	674	9,407
1948	1,755	6,842	8,597	606	9,203
1949	1,683	7,223	8,906	600	9,506
Sheep					
1937-39 Av.	3,958	3,576	7,534	-	-
1947	9,335	2,980	12,315	-	-
1948	5,721	3,151	8,872	1/ 4,500	13,372
1949	4,452	2,897	7,349	1/ 4,500	11,849
Hogs					
1937-39 Av.	371	964	1,335	-	-
1947	281	819	1,100	-	-
1948	316	1,014	1,330	1/ 650	1,980
1949	355	1,382	1,737	1/ 650	2,387

1/ Estimated by trade sources.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

Meat production in 1949, exclusive of farm, was about 3 percent above 1948 and approximately 21 percent above the prewar level. Beef and veal and pork production in 1949 increased 4 percent and 27 percent, respectively, above the preceding year, considerably above the 1937-39 average. Mutton and lamb production, however, declined about 15 percent from 1948, although still 10 percent above prewar.

The total production of meat for export decreased about 4 percent below the previous year, approximately 22 percent below the 1937-39 average, reflecting the strong consumer demand and the resultant decline in the quantity of meat available for export. Meat production for domestic consumption in 1949 exceeded the prewar level by more than 50 percent.---By Hazel B. Kefauver. Based on a report from C. A. Boonstra, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires.

(See accompanying table on following page)

ARGENTINA: Meat production for export and consumption in 1949, with comparisons

Year	Export	Consumption	Total excluding farm	Farm 1/	Total including farm
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Beef & Veal					
1937-39 Av..	1,446	2,066	3,512	348	3,860
1947......	1,417	2,780	4,197	334	4,531
1948......	1,039	3,036	4,075	275	4,350
1949......	1,025	3,194	4,219	265	4,484
Mutton & Lamb					
1937-39 Av..	135	141	276	-	-
1947......	389	118	507	-	-
1948......	237	123	360	175	535
1949......	189	115	304	175	479
Pork (excl. lard)					
1937-39 Av..	62	159	221	-	-
1947......	56	162	218	-	-
1948......	60	207	267	130	397
1949......	71	269	340	105	445
Total meat					
1937-39 Av..	1,643	2,366	4,009	-	-
1947......	1,862	3,060	4,922	705	5,627
1948......	1,336	3,366	4,702	580	5,282
1949......	1,285	3,578	4,863	545	5,408

1/ Unofficial estimates.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

U.S. CHEESE IMPORTS FROM DENMARK INCREASING

The United States has become the second largest buyer of Danish cheese since August 1 of this year. In the last 2 months Denmark has exported about 1.1 million pounds of cheese to the United States, which is about one-half of the total Danish cheese export to this country for the period July 1949 to July 1950.

Total Danish cheese exports amounted to 67.5 million pounds for the period July 1949 to July 1950, or more than 50 percent above the total for the previous year.

The devaluation last year improved the Danish position in the United States market, but the chief reasons for the large export in the 2 months mentioned are reduced Danish export prices and the tariff reduction in the United States for blue cheese which became effective last summer.

So far, United States imports from Denmark have been almost exclusively blue cheese. Production of this type of cheese by the Danes this year is estimated at 143 million pounds which is double the prewar output. This production will provide about 79 million pounds for export which is almost 4 times larger than prewar movements.

DANISH PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF EGGS INCREASING

Danish production and exports of poultry products have been increasing annually since World War II.

Egg output during the first half of 1950 was about 106.5 million dozen eggs which is 15 percent larger than the comparable 1949 period and only 2 percent less than the prewar production. The number of chickens enumerated in the July censuses decreased in 1950 for the first time since the war, but the decline is reportedly in only chickens under 6 months, owing to fewer male birds due to increased sexing of baby chicks.

DENMARK: Average Monthly Prices of Eggs Exported to the United Kingdom, Other Countries, and in Domestic Markets.

Price Quotations 1949 and 1950. 1/

	Export Prices				Danish Coop. Egg Exp. Price Quotation 2/	
	United Kingdom		Other Countries			
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
	Approximate cents per dozen 3/					
January	39	64	60	75	34	55
February	37	65	49	84	30	52
March	34	55	44	57	27	42
April	32	52	42	59	29	42
May	32	50	44	57	29	42
June	32	50	44	59	29	45
July	34	59	50	60	32	52
August	n.a.	60	n.a.	69	n.a.	52
September	n.a.	44	n.a.	54	n.a.	37
October	n.a.	44	n.a.	67	n.a.	37
November	n.a.	42	n.a.	69	n.a.	39
December	n.a.	42	n.a.	77	n.a.	27

1/ Prices since September 1949 have been converted at the devaluated rate 14 cents per Kroner and prices prior to that time at 20 cents per Kroner.

2/ Plus freight and bonus.

3/ Weight of a dozen eggs estimated at 1.68 pounds.

Exports of Danish eggs during January-June 1950 totaled 70 million dozen eggs and the total for the year probably will be an all-time record for Denmark. The total annual exports of Danish eggs in 1949 were 106 million dozen and in 1948 were 54 million dozen eggs. The new Danish-United Kingdom trade agreement, just negotiated, provides for 75 percent of Denmark's exportable surplus which is 10 percent less than specified under the contract effective during the previous year. Germany has taken about one-half of the remaining exports while Switzerland ranks as the third most important buyer of Danish eggs. The average export and domestic prices of eggs from Denmark in 1949 and 1950 are shown in preceding table.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

U. K. GRAIN PROSPECTS DETERIORATE

Unfavorable weather over a large part of the United Kingdom delayed the grain harvest, and reduced yields, which had been expected to equal the high level of 1949. The weather was especially unfavorable for harvesting in western parts of the country where frequent and heavy rains were reported to have affected the quality of the grain, as well as reducing the actual outturn. Fortunately, the most unfavorable conditions were found in relatively less important grain districts so that yields were not reduced as much as some press reports had indicated.

As of October 1, the official estimate placed the probable wheat yields at about 38 bushels per acre. Though below last year's high yields of 42 bushels per acre, that would still be above the average of the past 10 years, reflecting the generally higher level of yields in recent years. Yields of the size expected would mean a total outturn of around 90 million bushels. Despite the reduced acreage that crop would be larger than the 1949 harvest because of increased acreage. Reports indicate that on the whole the quality of the wheat is fair.

On a provincial basis, the best wheat yields are reported for eastern provinces, and the lowest in the southwest and Wales. The prolonged harvest and wet weather have delayed field operations for next year's crop, and latest reports state that work was on the whole not as advanced as usual.

Yields of barley are expected to be about the same as the average for the past 10 years, or about 15 percent less than in 1949. Such a reduction in yields, together with smaller acreage, would bring production about 25 percent below the 96 million bushels in 1949. The quality and condition of the grain are reported below average, with discoloration following excessive moisture in many districts. Best yields are reported in the east midland district and in northern districts and worst results in the southwest and Wales, as was the case for wheat.

The yield of oats is expected to average about 59 bushels per acre, 12 percent below the high 1949 yields. That would mean a crop of about 185 million bushels, compared with 210 million bushels last year and the 1935-39 average of 139 million. A large part of the gain over the prewar period is attributed to expanded acreage. Losses from sprouting and shedding have been reported, and the quality of the grain is said to vary considerably.

VENEZUELA PROHIBITS RICE IMPORTS

The prohibition of rice imports into Venezuela was announced October 23 by that country's National Supply Commission, according to J. H. Kempton, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Caracas. In view of the good rice harvest this season, no license for imports will be granted until further notice. The locally grown rice of this year's crop will be sold by Banco Agricola y Pecuario at 90 bolivares per 100 kilograms ($12.30 per 100 pounds).

BURMA'S RICE ACREAGE DECLINES SLIGHTLY

Burma's rice acreage sown in 1950-51 is estimated at 9,234,000 acres, or 281,000 acres less than the 9,515,000 acres in the preceding year, according to a preliminary estimate (October 23) of the Commission of Settlements and Land Records. The estimates for the 2 years are made on the basis of reports from all important rice districts except Thayetmyo and Sandoway. Standing crops are reported generally in good condition, although there was some damage in delta areas during September caused by the flooding of sea water.

The new official estimates for 1949-50 and 1950-51 give an acreage considerably larger than has been previously reported for these years, probably because of non-reporting in some areas in the last 2 years. When adding to the recent official estimate of reported acreage a tentative allowance of 140,000 acres planted for the 2 provinces not reported, allowing 3 percent for acreage destroyed in all Burma, and assuming about average yields per acre harvested, Burma's production in 1950-51 may exceed 11,000 million pounds of rough rice compared with the 9,000 million pounds previously estimated (see Foreign Crops and Markets, November 13, 1950).

U.S. RICE EXPORTS GO LARGELY TO CUBA

Exports of United States rice in September totaled 1,626,000 bags (100 pounds) compared with 630,000 bags in the same month a year earlier. Unusually heavy trade during the first 2 months (August-September) of the 1950-51 marketing season was due to the shipment of large quantities to Cuba before the 1950-51 Cuban import quota was filled.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries,
September 1950, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	August-July 1937-38 to 1941-42	August-July 1949-50	August-September 1949	August-September 1950 2/	September 1949	September 1950 2/
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Switzerland....	41	110	7	43	4	23
Austria........	3/	47	45	0	3	0
Greece.........	64	224	31	47	6	0
Belgium and Luxembourg...	66	277	112	108	86	100
Other Europe...	257	49	21	4	1	2
Total Europe.	428	707	216	202	100	125
Cuba...........	2,750	6,119	615	1,999	392	1,439
Canada.........	194	469	36	27	29	24
Venezuela......	20	220	10	16	5	16
Br. W. Indies..	4/	121	26	1	25	4/
Philippines....	4/	18	4/	0	0	0
China..........	5/	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia......	5/	1,733	0	3	0	3
Japan..........	5/	1,366	0	189	0	1
Other countries	190	467	131	23	79	18
Total........	3,582	11,220	1,034	2,460	630	1,626

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers rice, and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Not separately classified. 4/ Less than 500 bags. 5/ If any, included in "other countries".

Bureau of the Census.

Rice exports of 419,000 bags to countries other than Cuba during the 2-month period, however, were slightly less than the 461,000 bags in the corresponding months of 1949. The deliveries to the other countries were primarily to Europe and Japan, with smaller quantities to Canada and Venezuela. Approximately 14,000 bags were shipped to Saudi Arabia during the 2-month period of the current year.

CUBAN RICE PURCHASES LARGE FOR EX-QUOTA PERIOD

Trade sources indicate that Cuban rice purchases for importation totaled up to 75 million pounds from October 1 to November 2, all from the United States. Ex-quota arrivals up to November 2 are reported at 76 million pounds, and calendar year shipments to that date at 558 million pounds, according to ship's manifests. The basic quota of 330 million pounds was filled on October 1.

Requests of Cuban importers that entry at the low-rate duty be allowed some 60 million pounds of rice that arrived immediately after the close of the basic quota was filled apparently may not be granted, according to the Cuban Minister of Commerce. In a public statement October 23, the Minister said the quota will be limited to 3,250,000 quintales (330 million pounds), because of the opposition of the Cuban growers to the increase.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL RICE TRADE BELOW LAST YEAR

Rice deliveries from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil's principal surplus rice area, were down 26 percent during the January-September period from the corresponding months a year earlier. Combined shipments to other areas of Brazil and foreign exports totaled 274 million pounds compared with 368 million in the same months of 1949.

Shipments to the other States of Brazil comprised most of the trade during the period. Foreign exports totaled only 639,000 pounds, of which approximately 441,000 pounds were shipped to Belgium; 132,000 to Paraguay; and 66,000 pounds to Uruguay.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL: Rice shipments to Brazilian States, January-September 1950, with comparisons

State	Average 1936-40	1947	1948	1949	January-September	
					1949	1950
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Federal District	136	113	280	192	146	140
Rio de Janeiro	9	53				
Sao Paulo	84	0	1/ 53	81	63	14
Parana	12	0	1/2/	2/	2/	2/
Bahia	7	16	17	16	13	13
Pernambuco	9	17	22	10	7	15
Railroad and truck	-	-	60	131	90	51
Others	13	36	45	193	48	40
Total shipments	270	235	477	623	367	273
Foreign exports	71	214	392	1	1	1
Shipments and exports	341	449	869	624	368	274

1/ Does not include 60 million pounds shipped to Sao Paulo and Parana by rail. 2/ Not separately reported.

Rio Grande do Sul Rice Institute.

Rice sales to foreign countries started to develop during the third quarter and, as barter deals with the United Kingdom, Canada, Switzerland, and other countries were concluded only in early October, it is expected that a much larger volume will be exported during the October-December period.

Sales of rice to foreign countries up to October 1 were reported at around 150 million pounds to the following countries (million pounds): United Kingdom, Japanese, 93, and Blue Rose, 40; Canada, unhulled Blue Rose, 9; Switzerland, brown rice, 4; and Jamaica, Blue Rose, 4. All export negotiations are being transacted under barter arrangements. The sales to the United Kingdom, scheduled for shipment beginning in October, were made at $6.10-$6.35 per 100 pounds for the Japanese variety and $6.48-$6.61 per 100 pounds for Blue Rose.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

BRAZIL'S CITRUS CROP UP 2 PERCENT

Production of oranges in 1950 in Brazil is estimated at 35.7 million boxes, 2 percent above both the 1949 crop and the prewar average of 35.1 million boxes. About 72 percent of Brazil's citrus production occurs in the States of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais and Rio Grande do Sul. Of these 4 States, Rio de Janeiro is the most important, producing currently 8.5 million boxes compared with Sao Paulo's production of 6.2 million boxes. Planted areas in the 2 States are nearly equal, but yield per acre is higher in the State of Rio de Janeiro. Losses from infestation of the commercial orange groves in the Rio de Janeiro district by the Mediterranean and West Indies fruitfly, are estimated to be about 1.1 million boxes. Losses from tristeza are at their lowest point since the disease became important in the early 'forties.

CITRUS CROP GOOD IN FRENCH MOROCCO

Production of oranges in French Morocco for the 1950-51 season, estimated at 5.2 million boxes is 14 percent above the previous years crop of 4.5 million and is the largest crop on record. Grapefruit production is estimated at 56,000 boxes, compared with 83,000 for the previous year, and 10,000 prewar. Lemon production of 100,000 boxes is 15 percent above the 1949-50 crop of 87,000. About 50 percent of the total crop is represented by early type citrus, the remainder about equally divided between late and midseason types. Weather has been favorable to citrus growth and the fruit is of unusually high quality. Attacks of the Mediterranean fruitfly which have caused damage estimated at 60 percent of the clementine crop during the 1948-49 season, have been controlled, with damage this season amounting to less than 10 percent. Exports of oranges, tangerines and clementines for the crop year beginning October 1, 1949, totaled 3.4 million boxes compared with 2.5 million for the preceding crop year. During the 1949-50 season, exports of oranges to countries outside the French Union were 36 percent of the total export, as compared with 2 percent for the preceding crop.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR SOUTH AFRICAN CITRUS

Official estimates of the 1951-52, (February-January 31) crop citrus in South Africa are not available, but indications are for a slightly larger crop than the 6.8 million boxes produced during the preceding season. Final estimates for the 1949-50 crop are now indicated to be 6.9 million boxes, 5 percent above the 1948-49 crop of 6.6 million boxes. The 1950-51 crop of 6.8 million boxes consists of 5,787,000 boxes of oranges, 817,000 boxes of grapefruit and 204,000 boxes of lemons. The slightly lower crop of 1950-51 is the result of drought in some areas including parts of the eastern Cape Province and the Transvaal. A total of 3.9 million cases were exported during the period, February 1, 1950 until September 30, 1950, of which the United Kingdom took 79 percent or 3.0 million cases; other countries, namely, Sweden imported from South Africa 236,000 cases, Belgium 274,000; Ireland 139,000; Germany 53,000, and Switzerland 40,000.

VEGETABLE PROSPECTS IN CUBA FOR 1951

Tomato planting in Cuba for the 1950-51 season has been delayed because of heavy October rains, which delayed preparation of the soil. Because of these late rains, vegetable exports will not commence until late December. Prospects indicate that around 35 million pounds will be available for export from this season's planting. Cucumber growers, located principally on the Isle of Pines, will begin plantings for the 1950-51 season on about November 15. Estimates place the acreage at 925 acres; and with favorable weather around 12 million pounds of cucumbers will be available for export this year. Miscellaneous garden crops, consisting mainly of okra and eggplant, will amount to about 4 million pounds.

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